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There is nothing more certainly fixed in the destiny of Political Parties, than the fact thet the present organization, known as tha AMERICAN PARTY, will be the ruling power of our Government—embracing, as it does, all the legitimate National Principles of the old Whig Party, and regarding the Native Citizen as the *bona fide* occupant of American Soil, fully enduwed with the requisite abilities to *govern his own destiny*, and that of right he should be preferred, on all occasions, for office and posts of honor. In short, *Americans must rule America!*

We give below, for the better illustration of the views of the American Party, the entira address issued by the National American Conventinn, that assembled at Louisville, Ky., on the 2d day of June. It gives a full expression of our principles, and we now call upon all Americans, who love their country, her institutians and her future wellfare, to join us in the support of these principles, that the original design of the framers of the Constitution and the institutinns springing therefrom may be parpetuated in their purity.

June 4 1857

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion required a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-dey as aforetime to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as aver before to staud fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both ta counsel ona with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as ta our future course of action.

The dominant party at tha North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a tempnrary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by possion give avidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a gnod cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand Americen voters who sustained tha American candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the people in November, last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work weil meant and well done. They neither counted tha cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a public duty, and had the thnusands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidates acted upon the same convictions nf public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tons of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vnte fnr Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidates of the miscalled Republican party. It was a ornel and uncalled-for sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a trua love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however, seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who ware tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle.

Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and possions of tbe hour, hava returned to the folds of tha American porty. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of tbe graat evils of the times—and to accomplish which aught to unite the gnod men of all parties—thera has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law, where all could see and know who, under the constitution aud by the laws, wore entitled to vote.

In no instence that we can recall to mind heve either of the two great organizations opposed to the American perty endeavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise.—Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure n practical reform under the naturelization laws, so that, while the clause would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence befnre the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy tha American organization. And while there has been a neglect to meintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, thera has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secura a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Uaion a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union tha alien hed conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the nativa-born citizen. To-day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison honses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been lifelong, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country becoma ravolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mera speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is ueither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither tha white aor the black race, and, whether wall meant or ill-meant, result in that spirit and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All ero subordinate to the constitution of our common country. Tha union of tha States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as came they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the Constitution, tha judiciary of tha land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue.—The constitution and the law must, therefora, at all times and in all places, become our rule of action.

Toleration of opinion, the freedom of speech and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assembla and petition the government for a redress of grievances, ara among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by tha laws of the land. Equally explicit are tha rights of the States aver their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impertinence. If all men, in all sections of the country, could realiza where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no mora responsible for other's sins than they are seeme in their own self assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There ara many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They ara in brief condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and privata duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Uniou must be maintained.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.

3d. Tha decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.

4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.

5th. The rights of conscience must be guarantied.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cherished.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.

10th. The naturelization laws must be amended.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

Thera is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires tha President of the United States to be a native born citizen—Which requires the Vice President to possess the sama qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign-born, imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization as a qualification af a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith end practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obediance to its provision. It is, above and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds.—It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the futura while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon tha government, a festring sore upon the political body, and every day growiog from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within tbe borders of our own government. We condem this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the acts af treason, the cases of arson, the multitude of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destray it.

Other questions of graat importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation, is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the Government to its ancient landmarks but the American perty? Where else is thera a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glarions Union by making the love of country end of the whola country a passion and a principle.

Tha past in our nation is made glorious by the petriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of tha stemp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of thosa who wera distinguished under tha confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him recived the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptise the whole nation in the spirit of tho great and good men who led tha way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and heartful of the great futura.

Wa invoke the sympathy, the aid, and the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who ara with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform tha gross abuses in the States and ratian which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair fame of our Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awaka, ariso, or be forever fallen."

ERASTUS BROOKS, of N. Y.
ANTHONY KENNEDY, of Md.
R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana.
VESPASIAN ELLIS, of Washington, D. C.
WM. F. SWITZLER, of Mo.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Ky.
H. W. HOFFMAN, of Maryland.
W. S. WOOD, of Michigan.
W. H. SUTTON, of Arkansas.
AUSTIN BOLDWIN, of Cnnn.
G. M. HILLYER, of Mississippi.
J. SCOTT HARRISON, of Ohio.
WM. W. DANENHOWR of Ill.

Louisville, Ky., June 4, 1857.